

BRITAIN OPTIMISTIC ON EVE OF SESSION

Home Rule, Manhood Suffrage and Welsh Disestablishment on the Programme.

LABOR FOR WOMEN'S VOTES

Cabinet Changes on the Eve of Parliament's Opening—Haldane's Visit and Grey's Garter.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—Gossip as to what the king will say in the speech from the throne at the opening of Parliament today, is the center of interest in the relations between England and Germany. According to some rumors, the king is likely to make an important announcement in the speech on this matter. The Government's newspapers report today that there is general optimism in administrative quarters as a result of a substantial improvement in the relations of Great Britain and Germany at the verge of the autumn.

The opening of Parliament tomorrow, the speech from the throne and proposals for changes in the cabinet are absorbing topics of discussion in England today. The speech from the throne is expected to be made by King George V. Haldane is expected to visit Berlin, Winston Churchill's visit to Berlin, and the decoration of Sir Edward Grey as a Knight of the Garter are favorite topics mooted.

The most important measure to be considered by the Parliament which meets tomorrow will be that granting home rule to Ireland. The Government's bill on this subject was outlined in a general way by Winston Churchill in his Belfast speech and the debate over the measure is expected to occupy several months. The Irish members are confident that the bill will pass, but showed a little hesitancy in making the opening of the session, which was set for today, should be postponed until tomorrow. Some of them did not like the idea of the bill being taken up in a Parliament which met on the 13th of the month, as it was recalled that Gladstone's home rule bill, which was defeated, was introduced on that date in the month of May.

Next to the home rule bill in general importance is the manhood suffrage measure which will grant the right to vote to males over 21 years of age. The suffragettes will undoubtedly make a determined fight to have this right extended to women, and it is possible that they may succeed. The Government has already announced that if such an amendment is presented by the Commons the Ministry will not oppose it.

The Scottish Labor party had a big meeting at Albert Hall tonight and a resolution was carried by acclamation demanding that the adult suffrage bill be made sexless. James Ramsay MacDonald, president of the party, said that the suffragettes are not a party of the future, but a party of the present. He said that the suffragettes are not a party of the future, but a party of the present. He said that the suffragettes are not a party of the future, but a party of the present.

The third important measure is that providing for the disestablishment of the Welsh Church. Very little is known as to the provisions of this bill, but it is certain to arouse bitter opposition in some quarters.

The speech from the throne was the subject of discussion at a meeting of the Privy Council held today. The meeting was at Buckingham Palace and at its conclusion the king had a long talk with Lord Haldane and Lord Balfour. It was reported that the Secretary of War brought a personal message to the king from the Kaiser, but as yet there has been no official announcement of any kind as to the result of his mission.

Winston Churchill also conferred with the king today. According to stories current after the first Lord of the Admiralty explained the changes he has made since he succeeded Reginald McKenna as Secretary of the Navy, and was taken for granted that there was some talk also about the home rule bill, which the first Lord went to Belfast to attack.

The great honor conferred on Sir Edward Grey in nominating him as a Knight of the Garter, taken in connection with the changes announced at the meeting of the Privy Council, has caused a renewal of the rumors of a change in the Premiership. The honor conferred on the king undoubtedly sets the seal of approval on Sir Edward Grey's new cabinet policy and booms him as the possible successor of Mr. Asquith as Premier in case the latter should retire. Sir Edward has a strong opponent, however, in David Lloyd George, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, although the latter is probably not in as great favor with the sovereign because of his socialistic views.

Lloyd George has been prominent in the recent social reform movement, and is the representative of the Liberal element in the Government. Sir Edward Grey stands for the more extreme. A point raised by some newspapers is that the conferring of the honor of the Garter upon Sir Edward is a strong endorsement of his policy. It is possible that Sir Edward will be asked to resign in favor of Lloyd George, who is now Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Lord George is a member of the House of Commons for the constituency of the City of London. He is a member of the House of Commons for the constituency of the City of London. He is a member of the House of Commons for the constituency of the City of London.

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of Sir Edward Grey, the head of the Foreign Department, were signs that the more conservative elements in the cabinet were in favor just now and that the friction between Germany and Great Britain would surely become less. This feeling was added to the fact that Germany came into the stock market again as a buyer.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Feb. 13. According to despatches from China to the Times yesterday, the editors issued by the Thorne yesterday are well received in Peking and Shanghai, they have caused dissatisfaction to the Nankin republicans, who resent the absence of recognition of the arrangement with the provisional Government and the transmission of power to Yuan Shih Kai personally.

Individual Nankin leaders express great bitterness and threaten an immediate resumption of fighting. There will be a special session of the provisional assembly on Wednesday to consider the situation and decide as to the policy to be pursued.

TIENTSIN, Feb. 13. Premier Yuan Shih Kai has requested the Powers to recognize his title as "President Plenipotentiary of the Republic." It is expected that the Powers will decline to grant this request owing to the ambiguity of the request and of Yuan's position.

SHANGHAI, Feb. 13. Dr. Wu Ting-fang, the Republican Minister of Justice, and Dr. Sun Yat Sen, the President, express their satisfaction over the issuance of the Emperor's edict of abdication. They say that Nankin must remain the capital of China.

Yuan Shih Kai has sent a despatch to the republican Ministers at Nankin in which he praises them and offers his congratulations. He declares that the republic is the best form of government for China and he asks the republicans for their cooperation in devising measures to prevent the monarchy from ever becoming established again.

It is reported that Dr. Wu Ting-fang, the republican leader at Shanghai, and Tang Shao Yi, who was sent to the south by Yuan Shih Kai as a special peace commissioner, will shortly go to Peking.

The decree of abdication of the Chinese Throne says: "The whole country is tending toward a republican form of government. It is the will of Heaven and it is certain we could not reject the desire of the people for the sake of the honor and glory of one family. We, the Dowager Empress and the Emperor, hand over the sovereignty to the people. We decide the form of government to be a constitutional republic."

In this time of transition, in order to unite the North and the South, we appoint Yuan Shih Kai to organize a provisional government, consulting the people's army regarding the union of the five peoples, Manchus, Chinese, Mongolians, Mohammedans and Tibetans. These peoples jointly make the great state of Chung Hwa Ming-kus, a republic of China.

"We retire to a peaceful life and will enjoy the respectful treatment of the nation." The imperial seal is affixed to the decree and the paper is countersigned by Premier Yuan Shih Kai and the rest of the state Ministers.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13. The great uncertainty which has existed in the minds of all members of the Chinese Legation as to their own status since the outbreak of the Chinese revolution was settled this afternoon in a cablegram from Yuan Shih Kai, Premier of the provisional Government at Peking. Yuan's message brought great relief to the Chinese officials, inasmuch as it directed that all diplomatic and consular representatives of China would retain their posts and continue to act as the representatives of the Chinese Government.

It is further believed that funds for the maintenance of the Chinese students in the United States will be forthcoming regularly hereafter as well as funds for the expense of the legation and its staff. The fact that an agreement has at last been reached for the formation of a new government is expected to make all the revenues of the entire empire available once more for the needs of the Government both at home and abroad.

Yuan Shih Kai's message reads: "Yuan Shih Kai, by virtue of the power vested in him by the abdication of the Emperor, has declared that the Republic of China is hereby established and will adopt a republican form of government."

While a provisional government is being established all Ministers accredited to foreign governments shall act provisionally as diplomatic representatives and continue to perform their duties as heretofore. All members of the legation staff and consular officials shall temporarily retain their present posts."

The fact that the State Department will continue to transact business with the Chinese Legation, Yung Kwai, does not by any means imply recognition of the republican Government of China. He will be regarded as the diplomatic representative of a provisional government with whom circumstances make it necessary to carry on diplomatic intercourse.

Minister Calhoun called the State Department today informing Secretary Knox officially of the abdication of the Throne. The understanding at the State Department is that Yuan Shih Kai will continue as head of the Peking Government and will set to work with representatives of the republican Government at Nankin to work out a merger of the two governments.

NEW YORK LANDS \$2,000,000.

American Specie Taken Under Armed Guard to Paris.

PARIS, Feb. 13. The American liner New York landed at Cherbourg today \$2,000,000 in gold. The bullion arrived here on a special train.

The police, who remembered recent train robberies, provided an armed escort.

Marchioness Rudini Hurt.

ST. MORITZ, Feb. 13. The Marchioness Rudini, who has shown great anxiety to imitate American women in skin exposures, fell today and broke an arm.

The Marchioness is a daughter of the late Henry Labouchere of Truth.

GREEKS KILLING CATTLE.

Queer Religious Crusade in Macedonia League for Balkan Union.

SARAJEVO, Feb. 13. A Greek band is attempting by cattle killing to coerce the Wallachian villages in the Grovna district to acknowledge the jurisdiction of the Patriarchate.

GENOVA, Feb. 13. The Greeks residing here and other resident Balkan people have formed a league the object of which is a union of the Balkan States.

ABDICATION EDICT RESENTED AT NANKIN

Leaders Think They're Ignored and Resent Power Confided to Yuan Shih Kai.

THREATEN TO RESUME WAR

Yuan Asks Recognition From the Powers—U. S. Won't Grant It Except to Permanent Regime.

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DEMANDS HEAD AND HEART OF MONTERO

Widow of Murdered Ecuadorian Leader Petitions the Government.

QUITO MASSACRE DETAILS

Horrible Details of the Revolution—Loyalists Inflicted on Revolutionary Leaders by Mob in Revenge for Firing by Troops.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

QUITO, R. P., Feb. 13. The widow of Gen. Pedro Montero, murdered leader of the recent revolution, has written to the President of Ecuador for the head and heart of her husband all that is left of his remains and the request has been ignored by the Government. The head and heart at present are in Quito, where they are embalmed and kept as trophies of victory.

These and other details of the recent bloody culmination of the Ecuadorian revolt were given out here by Señora Eloy Alfaro, widow of the ex-President of Ecuador, who was killed about the same time as Montero. Señora Ana Paredes de Alfaro is a native Panamanian and her misfortunes have aroused great sympathy throughout this republic. She arrived yesterday at Balboa on the Pacific Steam Navigation ship Chile, having made a round trip from that port. The story of this voyage in itself is a tragedy.

Señora Alfaro was in Panama, the guest of relatives, on January 27, when she learned of the arrest of her husband. Accompanied by her daughter and her nephew, she took the Chile, the first boat for the equatorial republic, and arrived there only to learn of the murders. Upon her arrival at Puna, where she was told of the assassinations, she was advised by the Port Captain not to land, that official saying it would be dangerous for her to do so in the perturbed state of the country.

However, dozens of friends, including the widow of Gen. Montero, visited her upon the boat and she learned the horrible details of the murder of Alfaro and five generals, one high in power in Ecuador. The treachery and cruelty displayed in the massacres at Guayaquil and Quito, as depicted by Señor Alfaro, rival the ferocity of the Aztecs, who once controlled the country. Her nephew, Americo de la Guardia, who accompanied her, also contributes to the narrative.

The murdered generals were subjected to frightful cruelties before being killed. Montero, the first slain, was seized by the mob which, after cutting off his head, tore out his heart and otherwise mutilating him, poured kerosene upon his body and consumed it with fire. At Quito, the capital of a country where capital punishment has been abolished, the proceedings were similar. The five generals and two colonels taken from the prison there were subjected to all manner of tortures and mutilations before being slain.

Dela Guardia says the tortures were worked out with the care of inventors perfecting a new mechanical marvel and that during intervals the suffering men were permitted to hear the deliberations of their captors trying to decide what additional cruelty should be perpetrated. One of the sufferers, Col. Corral, a long-time soldier, was cut out, placed upon a stand and ordered to make a speech. When the seven officers at last succumbed the mutilated remains were still made the subjects of the unspeakable rage of the populace.

The ferocity of the men was inspired by the action of troops under Gen. Montero, who after he had surrendered opened fire upon a mass of people celebrating the Government's victory and killed nearly a hundred men.

Señora Montero is also well known in Panama and it is understood she will make this country her future home. Col. Corral, a long-time soldier, was cut out, placed upon a stand and ordered to make a speech. When the seven officers at last succumbed the mutilated remains were still made the subjects of the unspeakable rage of the populace.

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FEATURES IN NEXT SUNDAY'S SUN

VICTORIA
The Story of a Great Love and Sacrifice, by **KNUT HAMSUN**
English Version, by Herman Bernstein

Knut Hamsun is recognized by the leading critics as the greatest Norwegian novelist to-day, and his works have been translated into German, Russian, French, Polish, Italian and other languages. He produced a number of great novels, such as "Hunger," "Mysteries," "Pan," "Editor Lyng," "The Slaves of Love" and "Victoria." Hamsun also wrote several dramas of importance, which have been given with great success in many lands, especially at Stanislavsky's Art Theatre in Moscow.

THE SUN will present Knut Hamsun's great novel "Victoria" complete next Sunday.

Hamsun has been styled a romantic realist. In "Victoria" Hamsun is at his best. It is a brilliant, intensely interesting love story, in which the poetic and realistic elements are artistically blended.

A humorous account of the way the inhabitants of a small Italian town resist all the measures taken by the Government to prevent the spread of the epidemic, then very shrewdly use that epidemic to discredit a neighboring town and steal away its trade; a civil war is on the point of breaking out between the two towns; hostile groups march from one into the other; the authorities are ready to intervene; both parties select delegates and then... the weather is so beautiful, pretty girls smile and laugh at the belligerents from the windows... and everybody forgets the epidemic and the feud.

A convict's mother is admitted into a prison during the night preceding her son's execution. The youth had murdered an old man in order to secure some money for the woman with whom he was in love. When the jailer tells the convict that some one has come to see him, he thinks that it is the woman for whom he committed the crime. His mother, seeing his mistake but wishing him to die happy, does not deceive him. She kisses him through the little wicket opening, and goes away without revealing to him her identity.

THE CHOLERA IN PESCARA
By **GABRIELE D'ANNUNZIO**

THE LAST VISIT
By **TRISTAN BERNARD**

VAST AERIAL WAR FLEET FOR FRANCE
15 Dirigible Cruisers, 34 Avions, 2,600 Men and 30 Centres by Next Year.

DIX ORDERS NEW BRANDT INQUIRY
Continued from Second Page.

85,000,000 TO BE SPENT ON IT

Taft's Arbitration Treaties Discussed in the Chamber—Naval Programme Voted 452 to 73.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, Feb. 13.—The war and naval budgets came up in the French Parliament today, the Chamber of Deputies adopting the naval programme, while the Senate discussed the appropriations for military purposes. The reporter of the war budget said in the Senate that among other things the appropriation for aviation purposes in 1911 was \$2,400,000. The new programme contemplated an expenditure of \$4,000,000 for aviation purposes in 1912 and \$5,000,000 the year after.

M. Millerand, the Secretary of War, went into the aviation programme for the army in detail. He said it included what would be known as fifteen dirigible cruisers. The army now possessed 208 avions, or military aeroplanes, and there were 344 by the end of 1912. Plans have been drawn for thirty centres of aviation by 1913. There would be 234 officers acting as pilots, 210 observers, 12 mechanics, 1,600 sappers and 550 soldiers trained in aviation work with the necessary adjuncts, such as automobiles, repair trucks and traction engines.

During the discussion of the naval budget in the Chamber of Deputies M. Thomson, former Minister of Marine, said the expenditures for the navy should not be increased at the moment when President Taft was proposing general arbitration and practical disarmament to France and other Powers. He referred to Gambetta's programme, which favored a pacific solution of international disputes. He admitted, however, that Gambetta had declared that France must remain armed meanwhile. M. Thomson also said that France would have replied most correctly to President Taft's proposal by referring it to the Hague tribunal.

Several Deputies interrupted to remark that such reference to President Taft's suggestions increased the President's suggestions. An arbitration treaty, they said, was necessary.

M. Thomson replied that such a treaty now exists, but the American Senate, despite urging by President Taft had not ratified it. It was noticeable, concluded M. Thomson, that every such attempt as that made by the American President was followed by the doubling of armaments by the various Powers.

At the conclusion of the discussion the naval programme was adopted by a vote of 452 to 73.

SOCIALIST PRESIDED.

First Time in the Reichstag Spain Sends in Resignation.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

BERLIN, Feb. 13. The Reichstag held a five minute sitting today with the Socialist Vice-President, Philip Scheidemann, presiding. This is the first time that a Social Democrat has presided over the House.

The reason was the resignation of Dr. Peter Sponholz, the President, who refused to be associated with a Socialist Vice-President. The resignation was officially announced to the House today when a letter from him announcing his decision was read.

The House adjourned until tomorrow.

46 SAILORS DROWNED.

Japanese Steamships Collide Off Nagasaki and Both Sink Speedily.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

NAKASAKI, Japan, Feb. 13. The Japanese steamships Ryoma Maru and Moria Maru were in collision off this port today and were so badly damaged that both sank almost immediately.

HOLD UP SHUSTER'S MEN.
Cairns and Other Americans Arrested by the Persians on Their Way Home.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 13.—The Russian Government has telegraphed to the Persian municipal authorities at Enzel and Reht instructing them to detain F. E. Cairns and the eleven other Americans who were formerly on the staff of W. Morgan Shuster, the ex-Treasurer-General of Persia. The *Norooz* prints the despatch but gives no official reason for this act.

Cairns and his former associates on Shuster's staff left Teheran on their way home on February 10. The Russian paper thinks they will be required to answer for irregularities which, the Persian officials say, have been found in Shuster's accounts while he was Treasurer-General.

Mornard, the Belgian who succeeded Shuster, sent a telegram to the Belgian Minister of Finance on January 29 denouncing the "extraordinary disorder in which he found Persia's finances."

SPAIN OBSTINATE ON MOROCCO.

Won't Reduce Customs Duties—New Naval School at Cadix.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

MADRID, Feb. 13.—The Government has rejected the